UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SWINGING FIGURE TOY.

1,394,670. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 25, 1921.

Application filed February 25, 1921. Serial No. 447,632.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR V. DA COSTA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Swinging Figure Toys, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved construction of animated toy; and the object of this invention is to provide an article of this character which is simple and inexpensive yet strong and durable in construction, the same comprising essentially a hollow body portion in which an object is flexibly mounted to move about and present a life-like appearance when the body itself is agitated.

A further object of the invention is to mount this object within the body on a flexible stem so that when the body is agitated the object will swing from side to side and strike the walls thereof producing a noise and serving as a child's rattle.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, as will be more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawing.

Figure 1 is a side elevation showing one form of my improved toy.

Fig. 2 is a central sectional elevation through the body of the toy, showing the means of flexibly mounting the vibrating object therein.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail showing the vibrating stem in coiled form.

In the construction of my improved animated toy the one illustrated is made to perform the function of a rattle, and in order to construct the same in a simple and inexpensive way and also provide a toy of this character which is extremely strong and durable and one which will withstand the necessary shocks and jars to which children's toys are subjected, I form the same of sheet material, preferably of celluloid, by pressing or molding the same into the desired form, the body portion being preferably constructed in halves 10 each formed in a concavo-convex shape with their opposite convex surfaces outward.

The meeting edges 11 of these halves are adapted to extend one within the other and be connected together preferably by the use of cement. Either one or both of these halves is preferably made of transparent material so that the antics or movements of the object within, presently described, may be visible.

In order to mount an object 12 within the hollow body portion so that it will have the greatest possible amount of flexibility and exhibit the greatest activity or movement when the body is moved, agitated or thrown about, I mount this object on a flexible stem 13 and I preferably form the stem of wire wound in coil form, as illustrated in Fig. 3, I then mount one end of this coil in a cup 14 and the opposite end in a cup 15 both of which cups are preferably formed of celluloid and are connected to the wire by means of cement which is deposited into the cup upon the convolutions of the coil inclosed therein.

By forming these cups of celluloid the lower cup 14 may be readily cemented to the inner wall of the celluloid body, and the object 12 which is also preferably made of celluloid may be readily cemented to the upper cup 15, thereby providing an extremely strong and durable construction and at the same time one of minimum expense.

In the construction of this form of toy I preferably position the vibrating object within the chamber so that it will readily contact with the opposite side walls thereof when the body is manipulated or moved about to produce a noise and so serve the purpose of a child's rattle.

In some instances I may secure a cap 16 on the top of the body into which the ends of a ring 17 may be set, providing a convenient handle for the manipulation of the toy.

I do not wish to be restricted to the particular form or shape of this toy as shown, as the same may be made in any desired bulbous form to provide different attractive designs.

The device is extremely simple and practical in construction and inexpensive to manufacture.

The foregoing description is directed solely toward the construction illustrated, but I desire it to be understood that I reserve the privilege of resorting to all the mechanical changes to which the device is